United Nations A/56/799–S/2002/128

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
29 January 2002

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 21 (d), 25, 33, 41, 69 and 90

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations

Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

Question of Palestine

Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Questions relating to information

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 29 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter dated 2 January 2002 (A/56/764-S/2002/14), I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the resolutions of the Third Session of Ministers of Culture of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in Doha during the period from 29 to 31 December 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 21 (d), 25, 33, 41, 69 and 90, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-23554 (E) 130202

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex to the letter dated 29 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions of the Third Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers

Doha, Qatar, 29-31 December 2001/14-16 Shawal, 1422 A.H.

Resolution on
Adoption of the Draft Agenda

The Third Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers, held under the high patronage of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, may Allah protect him, Emir of the State of Qatar, President of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, at Doha, on 14-16 Shawal, 1422 A.H. / 29-31 December, 2001,

- Having considered the Draft Agenda of its 3rd Session contained in document (ICCM3/2001/1.1 Amended),

- Considering the deliberations which have taken place,

Decides the following :

- Adopts the Agenda of its current 3rd Session as contained in document (ICCM3/2001/1.1 Amended).

Resolution on
Adoption of the Draft Programme

The Third Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers, held under the high patronage of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, may Allah protect him, Emir of the State of Qatar, President of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, at Doha, on 14-16 Shawal, 1422 A.H. / 29-31 December, 2001,

- Having considered the Draft Programme of its 3rd Session contained in document (ICCM3/2001/1.2 Amended),

- Considering the deliberations which have taken place,

Decides the following :

- Adopts the Programme of its current 3rd Session as contained in document (ICCM3/2001/1.2 Amended).

Resolution on
Composition of the steering
Bureau of the Conference

The Third Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers, held under the high patronage of His Highness Shcikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, may Allah protect him, Emir of the State of Qatar, President of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, at Doha, on 14-16 Shawal, 1422 A.H. / 29-31 December, 2001,

Decides the following :

Elects the Bureau of the 3rd Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers as follows:

- *Chairman:* State of Qatar
- *Vice-Chairmen:*
  - * Islamic Republic of Pakistan
  - * Palestine
  - * Republic of Niger
- *Rapporteur:* Kingdom of Morocco

A/56/799
S/2002/128

Resolution on
Implementation of the Resolutions of Second Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers on the Implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World

The Third Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers, held under the high patronage of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, may Allah protect him, Emir of the State of Qatar, President of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, at Doha, on 14-16 Shawal, 1422 A.H. / 29-31 December, 2001,

- Based on the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the principles and objectives enshrined therein,
- Inspired by the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference,
- In accordance with the Charter of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the principles and objectives set out therein,
- Guided by the principles and objectives of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World,
- Considering the Resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference,
- Recalling the resolutions of the Second Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers,
- Having considered the report of the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of the resolutions of the Second Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers on the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World,
- Having examined the reports of the Consultative Council for Implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World on its first and second meetings,

Decides the following :

1- **Affirms** its mandate to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in its capacity as the specialized body within the Organization of the Islamic Conference and considering the fact that it is the living cultural conscience of

the Muslim World, to pursue the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World and to follow up to its implementation through the Consultative Council set up for that purpose, as well as to collaborate with relevant quarters in the Member States and the OIC General Secretariat.

2- **Stresses** the need to step up, coordinate, and pool efforts and marshal potentialities and resources in order to give strong impetus to the implementation mechanisms of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World and to adapt them to the regional and international developments as it is a flexible action plan and a dynamic framework that meet the requirements of the comprehensive and multi-purpose development of the Muslim world, taking into consideration difference in situation and diversity in options and in national cultural policies of each Member State.

3- **Exhorts** the Member States to incorporate the cultural principles that help shape the individual, build civilization and attain development and progress, principles enshrined in the spirit of the Islamic civilization, into the core of national cultural policies; and stresses the need to promote the factors of compelementarity, inter-relationship and solidarity within Islamic brotherhood that holds together the peoples of the Muslim Ummah and to adopt it as a foundation of the joint Islamic cultural action.

4- **Stresses** the critical importance of deepening the concept of the cultural and civilizational unity of the Muslim Ummah, of strengthening that concept and harnessing it in order to shape the cultural identity of the Muslim World for it is the hard core that stands fast in the face of the globalization challenges which are sweeping away the specificities of peoples and menacing their own cultural identities.

5- **Calls** upon the Member States which do not have national cultural councils, to create them, in order for the latter to coordinate activities of the cultural action therein, for the purpose of implementing the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World, whether as part of the mission devolved on the culture ministries of the Muslim States or their respective national cultural councils, so that those councils may become bodies that support and complement already existing institutions.

6- **Adopts** the reports of the Consultative Council for the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World, on its first and second meetings.

7- **Calls upon** Member States wishing to implement cultural projects, to submit those projects to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which shall refer them to the Consultative Council for Implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World.

8- **Commends** the role of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in its capacity as the body specialized, at the Muslim world level, in developing the guidelines for the cultural development of the Muslim world, and which has been entrusted with the task of coordinating the joint Islamic cultural action and following up its steps; and stresses the importance of the Islamic Organization mobilizing the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in order to support executive programmes of the Strategy in a continuous manner.

9- **Invites** all the Member States to allocate additional financial resources to support the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to allow it to continue following up the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World and to redouble its efforts in order to activate it, in a manner that would not affect the budget earmarked for the implementation of the programmes scheduled under ISESCO's Action Plan.

10- **Invites** the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit a report on the subject to the 4th Session of the Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers.

Resolution on
Implementation of the Islamic Cultural Action in the West

The Third Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers, held under the high patronage of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, may Allah protect him, Emir of the State of Qatar, President of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, at Doha, on 14-16 Shawal, 1422 A.H. / 29-31 December, 2001,

- Based on the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the principles and objectives enshrined therein,
- Inspired by the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference,
- In accordance with the Charter of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the principles and objectives set out therein,
- Guided by the principles and objectives of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World,
- Considering the Resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference,
- Having examined the report of the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of the Strategy for Islamic Cultural Action in the West,

Decides the following :

1- **Stresses** the importance of activating the role of the Higher Council for Education and Culture in the West operating within the framework of the Strategy for Islamic Cultural Action in the West, and calls upon the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to provide financial and moral support to the Higher Council for Education and Culture in the West through the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2- **Calls upon** the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to elaborate a comprehensive perception reflecting its integrated vision of Islamic cultural action in the West in the light of the international developments, as part of its current Action Plan for the years 2001-2003 and within the limits of its budget.

Resolution on
Activities of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization under the International Year of Dialogue among Civilizations

The Third Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers, held under the high patronage of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, may Allah protect him, Emir of the State of Qatar, President of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, at Doha, on 14-16 Shawal, 1422 A.H. / 29-31 December, 2001,

- Based on the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the principles and objectives enshrined therein,
- Inspired by the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference,
- In accordance with the Charter of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the principles and objectives set out therein,
- Guided by the principles and objectives of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World,
- Considering the Resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference,
- Having considered the report of the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the activities implemented by the Islamic Organization under the International Year of Dialogue among Civilizations,

Decides the following :

1- **Reaffirms** the position of the Muslim world on dialogue among civilizations based on Islam's principles and teachings of tolerance, commanding tolerance among civilizations, peaceful co-existence and mutual respect for cultural and civilizational specificities of nations.

2- **Invites** the other parties to show receptiveness to the positive stance of the Muslim world with regard to dialogue among civilizations and to testify to sincere desire for achieving understanding among the peoples of the world and preventing injustice, aggression, usurpation of legitimate rights and negation of the cultural specificities of peoples.

3- **Calls upon** the international community to pursue dialogue among civilizations and to regard it as a continuous subject and a permanent issue constantly present on the international scene, and not confined or limited to one year only.

4- **Appeals** to international parties, including organizations, institutions, bodies and personalities concerned with issues bearing on human destiny, to give utmost consideration to dialogue among civilizations and to gear it towards the fostering of peace and security, justice and stability in the world.

5- **Commends** the efforts of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in implementing several activities under the United Nations' Year of Dialogue among civilizations, and invites ISESCO to pursue these efforts through international fora, in order to convey Islam's civilizational message, and to make clear the Muslim world's position on dialogue among civilizations.

Resolution on
the Recommendations of the Specialized Commissions of the OIC on the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World

The Third Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers, held under the high patronage of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, may Allah protect him, Emir of the State of Qatar, President of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, at Doha, on 14-16 Shawal, 1422 A.H. / 29-31 December, 2001,

- Based on the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the principles and objectives enshrined therein,
- Inspired by the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference,
- In accordance with the Charter of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the principles and objectives set out therein,
- Guided by the principles and objectives of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World,
- Considering the Resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference,
- Having examined the report of the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the recommendations of the specialized commissions of the OIC on the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World,

Decides the following :

1- **Reaffirms** the resolutions of the relevant parties of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World, and invites the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to follow up its implementation.

2- **Commends** the efforts of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in implementing the resolutions of the Second Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers.

3- **Praises** the initiatives of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for developing cooperation and partnership with Arab, Islamic and international organizations to implement the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World, and invites it to further coordination in the common fields with those organizations to avoid duplication of efforts.

Resolution on
Western Media Denigration of Islam and Islamic Civilization under the Present International Juncture

The Third Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers, held under the high patronage of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, may Allah protect him, Emir of the State of Qatar, President of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, at Doha, on 14-16 Shawal, 1422 A.H. / 29-31 December, 2001,

- Based on the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the principles and objectives enshrined therein,
- Inspired by the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference,
- In accordance with the Charter of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the principles and objectives set out therein,
- Guided by the principles and objectives of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World,
- Considering the Resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference.
- Having examined the report of the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on media denigration of Islam and Islamic civilization in the West,

Decides the following :

1- **Condemns** the tendentious smear campaign staged by Western media against Islam to distort its bright image, obliterate its crystal-clear reality, denigrate Muslims, cause prejudice to them, harm their interests and besmirch their reputation among the international community.

2- **Mandates** the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to develop a detailed programme to refute the denigration campaings mounted by the Western media against Islam and Islamic civilization. This programme shall be submitted to the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to benefit therefrom in repelling these campaigns.

3- **Invites** all Member States to take initiatives at the level of their own information bodies, whether governmental or non-governmental, within their own possibilities and their national cultural and media policies, in order to contribute to rehabilitating the image of Islam in the West. The Islamic diplomatic missions at the Western capitals will be made, through the relevant departments of their countries, to participate in those efforts.

4- **Stresses** the fact that the response to media denigration of Islam and Islamic civilization is a responsibility commonly shared by all Member States, as well as by non-governmental media, by men of thought, science and culture and media specialists in general.

United Nations S/2002/129

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 31 January 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Security Council has agreed to dispatch a mission to Eritrea and Ethiopia from 20 to 25 February 2002. The members of the Council have also agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, a copy of which is enclosed herewith (see annex).

The composition of the mission is as follows:

1. Ambassador Ole Peter Kolby (Norway), head of mission.
2. Ambassador Stefan Tafrov (Bulgaria).
3. Ambassador Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon).
4. Mr. Chen Xu, Minister Counsellor (China).
5. Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia).
6. Madame Emmanuelle D'Achon, Political Counsellor (France).
7. Ambassador François Lonseny Fall (Guinea).
8. Ambassador Gerard Corr (Ireland).
9. Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul (Mauritius).
10. Ambassador Roberta Lajous, Deputy Permanent Representative (Mexico).
11. Ambassador Gennady Gatilov, First Deputy Permanent Representative (Russian Federation).
12. Ambassador Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore).
13. Mr. Fayssal Mekdad, Minister Counsellor (Syrian Arab Republic).
14. Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock (United Kingdom).
15. Ambassador Richard Williamson, Alternate Representative for Special Political Affairs (United States).

I should be grateful if you could have the Secretariat make all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the work of the mission.

(*Signed*) Jagdish **Koonjul**
President of the Security Council

02-23928 (E) 310102

Annex

Terms of reference for the Security Council mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea

1. The Security Council is sending a mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea in support of the peace process between the two neighbouring countries and the efforts to implement the Algiers Agreements and relevant Council resolutions. The mission will visit Addis Ababa, Asmara and the Temporary Security Zone. It will spend one day in each location.

2. The Security Council recognizes that the upcoming border delimitation determination by the Boundary Commission, which is final and binding, represents a key step in the peace process between the two countries. The Council stresses that, in accordance with article 4.15 of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (see A/55/686-S/2000/1183), the parties have committed themselves to accepting fully the determination of the Commission. The mission will relay to the parties the monumental importance that the international community attaches to their embracing the Commission's determination as the ultimate measure of their commitment to the peace process. The mission will discuss with the parties measures to implement all aspects of the Commission's determination.

3. The mission will also address elements related to the consideration of the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) by 15 March 2002, particularly related to outstanding issues, in accordance with the statement by the President of the Security Council issued on 16 January 2002 (S/PRST/2002/1), as well as concrete ways and means for UNMEE to assist in the physical demarcation process, including through mine clearance.

4 The Security Council emphasizes the need for broad-based confidence-building measures and reconciliation efforts at all levels within and between the two countries. The mission will encourage initiatives in that regard, such as the release of all prisoners of war and civilian internees and the dialogue between religious leaders. The mission will strongly urge the parties to support and initiate further reconciliation measures.

5. The mission will address the humanitarian situation resulting from the conflict in the two countries, including reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, the situation for women and their role in post-conflict rehabilitation, the demobilization of soldiers, and the status of rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

6. The mission will stress that the overall objective of the peace process is to normalize the relations between the two neighbouring countries.

7. The mission will praise the leaders for their leadership in guiding the peace process forward, and will reiterate the international community's unwavering commitment to contribute to the completion of the peace process.

8. The mission will report back to the Council, at which time it will make recommendations for further actions by the Council and the Secretary-General. In that connection, an open meeting of the Council will be convened in early March 2002.

United Nations S/2002/129*

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 February 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 31 January 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Security Council has agreed to dispatch a mission to Eritrea and Ethiopia from 20 to 25 February 2002. The members of the Council have also agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, a copy of which is enclosed herewith (see annex).

The composition of the mission is as follows:

1. Ambassador Ole Peter Kolby (Norway), head of mission.
2. Ambassador Stefan Tafrov (Bulgaria).
3. Mr. Ferdinand Ngoh Ngoh, Minister (Cameroon).
4. Mr. Chen Xu, Minister Counsellor (China).
5. Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia).
6. Madame Emmanuelle D'Achon, Political Counsellor (France).
7. Ambassador François Lonseny Fall (Guinea).
8. Ambassador Gerard Corr (Ireland).
9. Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul (Mauritius).
10. Ms. Maria Angelica Arce de Jeannet, Minister (Mexico).
11. Ambassador Gennady Gatilov, First Deputy Permanent Representative (Russian Federation).
12. Ambassador Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore).
13. Mr. Fayssal Mekdad, Minister Counsellor (Syrian Arab Republic).
14. Ambassador Stewart Eldon, CMG, OBE (United Kingdom).
15. Ambassador Richard Williamson, Alternate Representative for Special Political Affairs (United States).

I should be grateful if you could have the Secretariat make all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the work of the mission.

(*Signed*) Jagdish **Koonjul**
President of the Security Council

* Reissued for technical reasons.

02-23928* (E) 210202

Annex

Terms of reference for the Security Council mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea

1. The Security Council is sending a mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea in support of the peace process between the two neighbouring countries and the efforts to implement the Algiers Agreements and relevant Council resolutions. The mission will visit Addis Ababa, Asmara and the Temporary Security Zone. It will spend one day in each location.

2. The Security Council recognizes that the upcoming border delimitation determination by the Boundary Commission, which is final and binding, represents a key step in the peace process between the two countries. The Council stresses that, in accordance with article 4.15 of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (see A/55/686-S/2000/1183), the parties have committed themselves to accepting fully the determination of the Commission. The mission will relay to the parties the monumental importance that the international community attaches to their embracing the Commission's determination as the ultimate measure of their commitment to the peace process. The mission will discuss with the parties measures to implement all aspects of the Commission's determination.

3. The mission will also address elements related to the consideration of the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) by 15 March 2002, particularly related to outstanding issues, in accordance with the statement by the President of the Security Council issued on 16 January 2002 (S/PRST/2002/1), as well as concrete ways and means for UNMEE to assist in the physical demarcation process, including through mine clearance.

4. The Security Council emphasizes the need for broad-based confidence-building measures and reconciliation efforts at all levels within and between the two countries. The mission will encourage initiatives in that regard, such as the release of all prisoners of war and civilian internees and the dialogue between religious leaders. The mission will strongly urge the parties to support and initiate further reconciliation measures.

5. The mission will address the humanitarian situation resulting from the conflict in the two countries, including reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, the situation for women and their role in post-conflict rehabilitation, the demobilization of soldiers, and the status of rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

6. The mission will stress that the overall objective of the peace process is to normalize the relations between the two neighbouring countries.

7. The mission will praise the leaders for their leadership in guiding the peace process forward, and will reiterate the international community's unwavering commitment to contribute to the completion of the peace process.

8. The mission will report back to the Council, at which time it will make recommendations for further actions by the Council and the Secretary-General. In that connection, an open meeting of the Council will be convened in early March 2002.

United Nations S/2002/130

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 January 2002

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the situation in East Timor, in particular resolutions 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999 and 1338 (2001) of 31 January 2001, and the relevant statements of its President, in particular that of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/32),

Commending the work of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) and the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in assisting the people of East Timor in laying the foundations for the transition to independence,

Recalling the Security Council's endorsement in its statement of the President (S/PRST/2001/32) of the proposal of the Constituent Assembly of East Timor of 19 October 2001 that independence be declared on 20 May 2002, and *welcoming* the strenuous efforts of the Second Transitional Government and the people of East Timor to achieve independence by that date,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2002 (S/2002/80 and Corr.1) and *taking note* of his recommendation that the mandate of UNTAET be extended until the date of independence,

Looking forward to receiving further specific proposals from the Secretary-General for the mandate and structure for a successor United Nations mission after independence at least one month before the date of independence,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2002;

2. *Decides* to extend the current mandate of UNTAET until 20 May 2002;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

02-23877 (E) 310102

United Nations S/2002/131

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 28 January 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to my letter of 25 April 2000 (S/2000/349) concerning the nomination of international observers pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998), I have the honour to inform you and, through you, the members of the Security Council of the names of two additional international observers nominated by me to attend the appeals phase of the Lockerbie trial by the Scottish Court sitting in the Netherlands:

Justice Ben Hlatshwayo (Organization of African Unity)

Dr. Awad El Hassan El Noor (League of Arab States)

These two international observers represent entities that have demonstrated a long-standing interest in the matter of Pan Am flight 103.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-23655 (E) 300102

United Nations S/2002/132

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 January 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 30 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw the Security Council's attention to the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

My Government regrets to inform you that the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC) and the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD-Goma) decided on 30 January 2002 to create a "Congolese mixed force", which would be based in the town of Kalemie, and to deploy immediately a joint battalion made up of approximately 800 men.

My Government denounces this flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1376 (2001), of 9 November 2001, principally paragraph 11, in which the Council notes with concern the joint communiqué issued on 4 November 2001 by the Secretaries-General of the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo and the Congolese Rally for Democracy concerning the deployment of a joint special force in Kindu, and stresses that appropriate conditions will be necessary to allow the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to fulfil its role in Kindu and to ensure that discussions on the voluntary disarmament and demobilization of concerned armed groups take place in a neutral environment.

My Government insists that the obligation to create a neutral environment on the part of the aggressor countries and their Congolese followers applies not only to the town of Kindu but also to all Congolese towns, including Kalemie, where disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration operations could be carried out and where MONUC could also be induced to deploy.

The choice concerning the town of Kalemie is not an innocent one. It reveals the scope of the deployment by the Rwandese Patriotic Army, whose troops are moving towards the south in the direction, in particular, of Moba and Muliro, along Lake Tanganyika and towards other positions in the north of Katanga province.

Furthermore, with regard to resolution 1304 (2000), of 16 June 2000, in which the Council demanded the speedy and unconditional demilitarization of the city of Kisangani and its environs, my Government points out the resumption of fighting in this area that led to the taking of the town of Bafwasende by MLC troops.

02-23679 (E) 010202 010202

Lastly, my Government draws the Council's attention to the climate of terror and insecurity artificially created by the Ugandan regular army (UPDF) in northern Orientale province. Since last Monday, 28 January 2002, at least 60 persons have been reported disappeared after a convoy of seven vehicles travelling near Bunia was ambushed.

In view of the foregoing, my Government requests the Security Council, the principal body for the maintenance of international peace and security, to take all measures that it would deem appropriate in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations in order to halt the actions and attempts by the aggressor countries and their followers aimed at derailing the entire peace process begun in Lusaka.

My Government requests that you have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/133

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 January 2002
English
Original: English, French and Russian

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1364 (2001) of 31 July 2001,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 January 2002 (S/2002/88),

Recalling the conclusions of the Lisbon (S/1997/57, annex) and Istanbul summits of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Recalling its condemnation of the shooting down of a helicopter of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) on 8 October 2001, which resulted in the death of the nine people on board, and *deploring* the fact that the perpetrators of that attack have still not been identified,

Stressing that the continued lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable,

Welcoming the important contributions made by UNOMIG and the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force) in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, and *stressing* its attachment to the close cooperation existing between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 18 January 2002;

2. *Commends and strongly supports* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the OSCE, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which must include a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia;

3. *Welcomes and supports* the finalization of the document on "Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi" and of its letter of transmittal, with the contribution and the full support of all members of the Group of Friends, and supports the efforts of the Special Representative on the

02-23884 (E) 310102

basis of these documents which are positive elements for launching the peace process between the sides;

4. *Recalls* that the purpose of these documents is to facilitate meaningful negotiations between the parties, under the leadership of the United Nations, on the status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, and is not an attempt to impose or dictate any specific solution to the parties;

5. *Further recalls* that the process of negotiation leading to a lasting political settlement acceptable to both sides will require concessions from both sides;

6. *Strongly urges* the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to receive the document and its transmittal letter in the near future, to give them full and open consideration, and to engage into constructive negotiations on their substance without delay thereafter, and *calls* on others having influence with the parties to promote this outcome;

7. *Calls* on the parties to spare no efforts to overcome their ongoing mutual mistrust;

8. *Condemns* violations of the provisions of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I), and *demands* that they cease immediately;

9. *Welcomes* and strongly supports, in this regard, the protocol signed by the two sides on 17 January 2002 regarding the situation in the Kodori Valley, *calls* for its full and expeditious implementation, in particular by the Georgian side, but also specifically *urges* the Abkhaz side to honour its undertaking not to take advantage of the withdrawal of Georgian troops, *recognizes* the legitimate security concerns of the civilian populations in the area, *calls* on the political leaders in Tbilisi and Sukhumi to observe security agreements, and *further calls* on them publicly to dissociate themselves from militant rhetoric and demonstrations of support for military options and for the activities of illegal armed groups;

10. *Urges* the parties to ensure the necessary revitalization of the peace process in all its major aspects, to resume their work in the Coordinating Council and its relevant mechanisms, to build on the results of the Yalta meeting on confidence-building measures in March 2001 (S/2001/242), and to implement the proposals agreed on that occasion in a purposeful and cooperative manner;

11. *Expresses* its deep dismay at the lack of progress on the question of the refugees and internally displaced persons, *reaffirms* the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict, *reaffirms* also the inalienable right of all refugees and internally displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 (S/1994/397, annex II), *recalls* that the Abkhaz side bears a particular responsibility to protect the returnees and to facilitate the return of the remaining displaced population, and *welcomes* the measures undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office for the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs to improve the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons, to develop their skills and to increase their self-

reliance, with full respect for their inalienable right to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions;

12. *Urges* the parties to implement the recommendations of the joint assessment mission to the Gali district, carried out under the aegis of the United Nations, *calls* in particular on the Abkhaz side to improve law enforcement involving the local population and to address the lack of instruction in their mother tongue for the ethnic Georgian population;

13. *Welcomes* the rehabilitation programmes initiated with the cooperation of the parties to serve displaced persons and returnees on both sides of the ceasefire line;

14. *Calls* on the parties to take all necessary steps to identify those responsible for the shooting down of a UNOMIG helicopter on 8 October 2001 and to bring them to justice, *expresses also its concern* at the disturbing tendency by the parties to restrict the freedom of movement of UNOMIG, thereby hindering the ability of the Mission to fulfil its mandate, including through effective patrolling, and *underlines* that it is the primary responsibility of both sides to provide appropriate security and to ensure the freedom of movement of UNOMIG, the CIS peacekeeping force and other international personnel;

15. *Reminds* the Georgian side in particular to uphold its commitment to put an end to the activities of illegal armed groups crossing into Abkhazia, Georgia, from the Georgian-controlled side of the ceasefire line;

16. *Welcomes* constant review by UNOMIG of its security arrangements in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff;

17. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 2002, and to review the mandate of UNOMIG unless the decision on the extension of the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force is taken by 15 February 2002, and, in this respect, *notes* that on 31 January 2002 the Georgian authorities agreed on the extension of the mandate of the CIS peacekeeping force until the end of June 2002;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Agenda items 20 (f) and 43

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 30 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the co-chairs (Japan, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America and the European Union), I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Co-chairs' Summary of Conclusions of the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan that took place in Tokyo on 21 and 22 January 2002 (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 20 (f) and 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yukio **Satoh**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

02-23797 (E) 010202

Annex to the letter dated 30 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, 21-22 January 2002: co-chairs' summary of conclusions*

1. The International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan was held at the ministerial level in Tokyo on 21 and 22 January with the participation of the Chairman of the Afghan Interim Administration, Hamid Karzai, and other representatives of the Administration. Japan, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America and the European Union were the co-chairs of the Conference.

2. The Conference provided the Afghan Interim Authority an opportunity to reaffirm its determination to pursue the process of reconciliation, reconstruction and development of Afghanistan, according to the Bonn Agreement, and provided the international donor community an opportunity to express its political support for this process with indications of concrete assistance.

3. Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan, addressed the Conference at the outset. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, also spoke before the Conference at the opening session.

4. Ministers and representatives from 61 countries and 21 international organizations attended. The discussions were based on input from the Afghan Interim Authority and built on the results of the senior officials' meeting, held in Washington on 20 November 2001, and the first Afghan Reconstruction Steering Group meeting, held in Brussels on 20 and 21 December 2001. Afghan and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) held a separate meeting. Experts also met to discuss military demobilization, military and police training, demining and counter-narcotics issues and alternative development.

5. The Conference demonstrated the strong commitment of the international community to reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan by making specific commitments and pledges.

6. The Conference stressed the importance of implementation of the Bonn process, including the time frame set in the Bonn Agreement. Assistance will be conditional on all Afghan parties positively contributing to the process and goals agreed in Bonn with the aim of establishing peace, representative governance and stability in Afghanistan, and eliminating terrorism and narcotics production and trafficking. It was noted that, as the efforts for reconstruction proceed, due geographical balance within Afghanistan should be taken into account in resource allocation.

7. Chairman Karzai and other representatives of the Afghan Interim Authority made presentations on their vision and policies for Afghan reconstruction and development. They expressed their resolve to pursue the process of reconciliation and reconstruction of Afghanistan on the basis of the Bonn Agreement and to work

* This document was prepared on the responsibility of the co-chairs from Japan, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America and the European Union.

towards these objectives in close coordination with the international donor community.

8. The Afghan Interim Authority identified the following several key priority areas for the reconstruction of their country:

(a) Enhancement of administrative capacity, with emphasis on the payment of salaries and the establishment of the government administration;

(b) Education, especially for girls;

(c) Health and sanitation;

(d) Infrastructure, in particular, roads, electricity and telecommunications;

(e) Reconstruction of the economic system, in particular, the currency system;

(f) Agriculture and rural development, including food security, water management and revitalizing the irrigation system.

Along with these priority areas, the Afghan Interim Authority stressed its commitment to transparency, efficiency and accountability. It strongly underscored the importance of reviving its tradition of private entrepreneurship as an engine of growth. The Afghan Interim Authority also emphasized the importance of community-building, which underlies all sectors in Afghanistan. The importance of demining and assistance to war victims and the disabled was also stressed. Without secure and active communities where refugees and internally displaced persons wish to return, any reconstruction effort will not reach its goal.

The Afghan Interim Authority recognized that it holds primary responsibility for reconstruction. The international community concurred and expressed its determination to provide support and closely coordinate with the Afghan Interim Authority and the people of Afghanistan as they conduct reconstruction efforts.

9. There was recognition that the United Nations should continue to play a pivotal role. The Conference recognized and greatly appreciated the catalysing role that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Lakhdar Brahimi, has played and will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan. As for reconstruction, which is inseparably linked to the political process, the Conference stressed the need to support activities under the auspices of the Special Representative. It also welcomed the fact that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had been appointed to lead the early recovery efforts on behalf of the United Nations system.

10. Strong emphasis was put on the importance of rapidly establishing a sound and comprehensive macroeconomic and monetary framework. Sustainable economic development and the effective use of donor funding urgently require that sound currency arrangements, as well as strong and transparent budgetary and treasury systems, are put in place. Donors pledged to provide the necessary technical and financial assistance to help the Afghan Interim Authority to create the essential institutional framework.

11. The Conference recognized the vital importance of security and counter-narcotics issues to the success of reconstruction and placed special emphasis on

providing systematic follow-up and sufficient assistance to ensure steady and irreversible progress.

12. The Conference emphasized the centrality of restoring the rights and addressing the needs of women, who have been the prime victims of conflict and oppression. Women's rights and gender issues should be fully reflected in the reconstruction process.

13. The Conference also stressed the key roles being played by Afghan and international NGOs. In the NGO meeting held on 20 January, Afghan and international NGOs participated and the results of the meeting were reported to the plenary session. The NGO representative reported that Afghan and international NGOs agreed that a focus on education and training is necessary, particularly for women, to build the capacity of the Afghan people to contribute to reconstruction. Continued dialogue and coordination between NGOs, international organizations, donors and the Afghan Interim Authority are essential to ensure efficient use of resources.

14. The Conference welcomed the preliminary needs assessment prepared by the World Bank, UNDP and the Asian Development Bank. Further work on a more comprehensive needs assessment is planned to take place in Afghanistan in full partnership with the Afghan Interim Authority in the coming weeks. Participants will review and monitor evolving reconstruction needs and progress reports of various projects at future meetings of the Afghan Reconstruction Steering Group.

15. In response to the vision and policies on reconstruction of the Afghan Interim Authority, participants in the Conference expressed their readiness to help the Afghan people in their reconstruction effort. To make concrete this commitment, pledges and contributions of over $1.8 billion for 2002 were announced. Some donors made multi-year pledges and commitments of various time frames. The cumulative amount was more than $4.5 billion. In addition, some countries offered support in kind without specifying a monetary value. Participants agreed on the urgency of rapid disbursement and the importance of addressing the immediate financial needs for the functioning of the Afghan Interim Authority over the next few months.

16. In view of the continuing necessity for humanitarian relief in and around Afghanistan, the Conference also reaffirmed the participants' firm intent to remain engaged in humanitarian assistance. Further, the Conference stressed the need for strong complementarity between humanitarian assistance, recovery, reconstruction and development.

17. Participants reaffirmed the usefulness of funding mechanisms, the Implementation Group and a common assistance databank to facilitate the implementation of international assistance as agreed at the first meeting of the Afghan Reconstruction Steering Group in Brussels.

18. Existing mechanisms will be a primary vehicle for major donors in financing reconstruction. In addition, a single trust fund will be established; administration of the proposed fund will be entrusted to the World Bank. Decisions about allocation of expenditures will be the responsibility of the World Bank, UNDP, the Asian Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank in close cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan and in consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The trust fund should be established in a manner allowing for

quick and responsive distribution of its funds, while meeting its fiduciary responsibilities. Participants request that such a fund be established expeditiously.

19. To achieve strategic coherence and coordination among the Afghan Interim Authority, donors and NGOs, the Implementation Group will meet in Kabul. The Afghan Interim Authority will chair the Implementation Group. The World Bank, UNDP, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank and the Afghan Support Group Chair will serve as vice-chairs of the Implementation Group. The Conference confirmed the roles of, and the need for close coordination between, the Afghan Reconstruction Steering Group and the Implementation Group. The Implementation Group will be held at least quarterly in Kabul in order to conduct coordination among the Afghan Interim Authority and donors. The Afghan Interim Authority can call additional meetings of the Implementation Group, as necessary. The view was expressed of the importance of moving as quickly as possible towards a normal consultative group process for Afghanistan assistance. The Afghan Interim Authority Vice-Chairman and Finance Minister Hedayat Amin-Arsala chaired the first meeting of the Implementation Group on the margins of the Conference and indicated that the next meeting will be held in Kabul in March.

20. In order to facilitate information sharing, participating Governments and international organizations will contribute necessary information on assistance programmes to the common assistance databank to be established by the World Bank and UNDP.

21. The Conference noted the UNDP proposal for a code of conduct to avoid distortionary wage and rent inflation caused by the international presence and urged the Implementation Group to work further on the proposal.

22. The next meeting of the Afghan Reconstruction Steering Group will be held by the middle of the year to review developments and progress in the reconstruction process.

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
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Letter dated 31 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to alert you to the fact that the letter dated 17 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations (A/56/778-S/2002/79) conveys many misconceptions and tries to invoke international law in order to provide cover for the continuing Israeli intrusions on Lebanese sovereignty in the air, on land and at sea that are in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and of the Blue Line established by the United Nations.

It is disturbing that the Israeli violations and incursions have begun to escalate. There have been more than 3,000 since June 2000, and in December alone there were more than 75. The sound barrier has repeatedly been broken in provocative overflights by Israeli warplanes in which some dozens of aircraft often take part in a single operation. This alarms the civilian population, especially blameless children at school, and causes serious damage to property.

These Israeli incursions and violations are a source of tension in the region. They are unjustified provocations, as was stated in your most recent report to the Security Council. With them, Israel is seeking to undermine the stability that prevails in Lebanon's various regions. They occur in the context of the serial violence that it wrongfully commits on a daily basis in the occupied Palestinian territories while seeking to ignore the agreements signed and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

It is useful to recall that full withdrawal from Lebanon would require withdrawal from Lebanon's airspace and territorial waters as well as from the remaining occupied Lebanese territory. It would also require the provision of all maps of minefields and records of their location, a halt to outrages against civilians and the release of detainees being held without trial.

The resolutions of the Security Council and the principles of international law make it incumbent on Israel to halt its incursions, violations and infringements rather than to use these resolutions and principles to obscure the facts and incite the international community against Lebanon in the name of combating terrorism.

02-23916 (E) 010202 010202

Lebanon has condemned all forms of terrorism, and its laws and statutes impose the severest of penalties on perpetrators of terrorist acts. There is, however, a dividing line between legitimate resistance to occupation and terrorism. Resistance to occupation is self-defence and territorial defence, and it is a right that is enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in numerous resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

It would be better for Israel to desist from its oppression and arrogance and to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the principles of international law instead of continuing to occupy the territory of others and to violate their rights in open defiance of international humanitarian law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/136

Security Council

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Letter dated 31 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a communiqué issued on 26 January 2002 by the Ministerial Meeting of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its Eighth Ordinary Session, held in Tripoli, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Prof. Mwelwa C. **Musambachime**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-23934 (E) 010202

[Original: English and French]

Annex to the letter dated 31 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE EIGHTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE OAU MECHANISM FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL

TRIPOLI, GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA 26TH JANUARY 2002

The Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution held its Eighth Ordinary Session at Ministerial level in Tripoli, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 26 January 2002, to discuss the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR).

The Session, which was convened at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, was chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia, Hon. Dr. Katele Kalumba. Ministers and other representatives from the following Member States of the Central Organ participated at the session: Zambia, Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Lesotho, Libya, Namibia, South Africa, Senegal, Tanzania and Togo.

Other Member States of the OAU present at the session include: Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Mauritius, Nigeria, the Sudan and Tunisia.

The United Nations and CENSAD participated at the session as observers.

The opening session of the Central Organ was addressed by H.E. President Ange Felix Patasse of the Central African Republic.

At the end of its deliberations, the Central Organ:

1. **takes note** of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in the Central African Republic [Central Organ/MEC/MIN/Ex-Ord/2 (VI)];

2. **expresses** serious concern at the precarious situation prevailing in the CAR and its potential for undermining regional security and stability;

3. **welcomes** and **supports** the initiatives taken by the CEN-SAD and the CEMAC (Central African Economic and Monetary Community) during their meetings held in Khartoum, The Sudan, and in Libreville, Gabon, on 3-4 and 5 December 2001 respectively, as well as the CEMAC Summit of 16th January 2002 held in Brazzaville, the Republic of Congo, all aimed at facilitating the speedy restoration of peace and stability in the country, including in particular the call for the adoption of an amnesty and the resumption of political dialogue in the CAR;

4. **reiterates** its commitment to OAU's Decisions and Declarations on the rejection of unconstitutional changes of Governments and on the strengthening of the democratization processes as well as the respect of human rights;

5. **pays tribute** to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for its timely and prompt action towards the restoration of constitutional order and support for the legitimate Government and Institutions of the Central African Republic, at the request of the latter. The Central Organ **calls on** other OAU Member States to extend similar support to the legitimate Government of CAR;

6. **urges** the parties in the Central African Republic to settle their differences through dialogue and **encourages** them to demonstrate a spirit of compromise and accommodation, and to work together to seek solutions acceptable to all on the basis of democratic principles, observance of human rights and good governance. In this respect, the Central Organ **takes note** of the appeals for national unity made by the authorities of the Central African Republic and the steps taken to improve the political and social climate in the country, including the announcement, on 24 December 2001, of the decision to put an end to all judicial proceedings instituted against former General François Bozize and his followers;

7 **appeals** to the parties in the CAR to facilitate the efforts deployed by the international community for the promotion of peace and stability in the CAR, in particular for the resumption of political dialogue through the convening of the meeting of political actors and civilian and military elements involved in the events of 2 November 2001, as agreed at the CEMAC Extraordinary Summit. The Central Organ **requests** the Secretary General to take the steps required for the OAU to contribute to this process;

8. **expresses** concern over the grave security problems facing the CAR and **stresses** the need to restore confidence among the parties, as part of the efforts aimed at achieving lasting peace and stability in the country;

9. **expresses appreciation** for the additional information provided to members of the Central Organ by H.E. Mr. Ange Félix Patassé President of the Central African Republic on the developments in his country and **commends** him for his commitment to spare no effort to consolidate peace and security in his country and to promote reconciliation and

dialogue. The Central Organ **takes note** of his request for the deployment of a peacekeeping force in the CAR ;

10. **appeals** to the Security Council to consider urgently and positively, the request to deploy a peace keeping force to consolidate peace and security in the CAR. In this respect, the Central Organ **further requests** the Secretary-General of the OAU to formally approach the UN Security Council to ensure the speedy deployment of such a Force. It also **takes note** of and **welcomes** the disposition of OAU Member States to contribute troops to the envisaged peacekeeping mission;

11. **Encourages** the CENSAD and CEMAC to take appropriate measures towards ensuring the consolidation of peace and security in the CAR, pending the deployment of a peacekeeping Force by the United Nations Security Council;

12. **requests** the Secretary General of the OAU to work closely with CENSAD and CEMAC to promote political reconciliation in the Central African Republic;

13. **appeals** to the international Community to provide the necessary technical and financial assistance for the reconstruction and the socio–economic development of the Central African Republic. In this respect, the Central Organ **welcomes** the decision of the CEN-SAD mini-Summit to establish a financial support Fund for the CAR, and expresses appreciation to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for its contribution of US $1,250,000, to the Fund. It also **takes note** of the donors meeting, held in Paris on 20 December 2001, and looks forward to a positive outcome of the forthcoming negotiations between the CAR Government and the Bretton Woods Institutions;

14. **encourages** the CAR authorities to pursue and speed-up the economic and financial reforms recommended by the

international financial Institutions and to take all appropriate steps to improve governance and the management of the resources of the country;

15. **requests** the Secretary-General of the OAU, in cooperation with the relevant Institutions, particularly, the ECA and the ADB, to examine the ways and means through which the OAU can make a contribution to socio-economic recovery in the CAR;

16. **takes note** of the initiatives of the Government of the CAR for the return of the refugees who had fled the country and **expresses appreciation** for the efforts deployed by the OAU Commission of Refugees and the UNHCR, in support of those efforts;

17. **pays tribute** to Brother Col. Muammar Gaddafi, Leader of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, President Omar Hassan El Bashir of the Republic of the Sudan and Current Chairman of CENSAD, President El Hadj Omar Bongo of the Gabonese Republic, as well as, to the CENSAD and CEMAC, for the efforts that have been deployed to bring peace and stability to the Central African Republic;

18. **commends** the United Nations and its mission in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) for the efforts so far made to assist the Government and people of the Central Africa Republic;

19. **expresses appreciation** to the leadership and people of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to all delegations and for the excellent facilities provided to ensure the success of the meeting.